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CONTENTS

A 1000 WATT BROADCAST TRANSMITTER STATION	2
Comparative Problem, Western Electric Co. Prize (<i>Illustrations on pages 13 to 15</i>)	
A TRADE UNION CENTER	4
Class A Problem VI (<i>Illustrations on page 16</i>)	
A MOVIE THEATRE	5
Class B Problem VI (<i>Illustrations on page 17</i>)	
A VILLAGE RAILROAD STATION	6
Class C Problem VI (<i>Illustrations on page 18</i>)	
A FLEMISH CARILLON TOWER	7
Archaeology Problem IV (<i>Illustration on page 15</i>)	
A SMALL BAR ROOM IN A DECORATORS' CLUB	7
Elementary Interior Design IV	
AN OUTDOOR-INDOOR LIVING SPACE AND POOL	8
Advanced Interior Design IV (<i>Illustrations on page 19</i>)	
ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	10
CORRECTION OF DATE OF CLASS A SKETCH V 1940-41	10
CORRECTED CALENDAR DEPARTMENT OF MURAL DECORATION 1940-1941	10
INDEX TO VOLUME XVI	11
REPORTS OF AWARDS	9

June 11, 12, 1940

Comparative Problem—Western Electric Co., Inc.

September 26, 1940

Class A Problem VI	Elementary Interior Design IV
Class B Problem VI	Advanced Interior Design IV
Class C Problem VI	Archaeology Problem IV

The Critiques in The Bulletin are presented as an official opinion by a member of the jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the jury.

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A 1000 WATT BROADCAST TRANSMITTER STATION

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY PRIZE

JURY OF AWARD—June 11th & 12th, 1940

ALFRED FELLHEIMER
J. ANDRE FOUILHOUX

ELY JACQUES KAHN
J. R. POPPELE

RALPH WALKER

THE PROGRAM—J. Andre Fouilhoux, New York, N. Y.

A large corporation manufacturing radio transmitting equipment has developed a new model radio transmitter embodying superior electrical performance with low power consumption and tube cost. Since it expects this transmitter to become widely used for medium powered broadcasting stations throughout the country, it would like to foster the development and prestige of new stations by creating a good plan and design for the building, and the proper treatment of the site.

Inasmuch as the corporation expects these transmitting stations to be built in all parts of the country it does not expect any one design to serve for all. Therefore, the designer is given the choice of site with the following cautions:

1. The plot area should not exceed 300,000 sq. ft.
2. The site should be convenient to a principal highway and in an interesting location where many people will be able to see and visit it.
3. The land on which the station is built should be fairly level, and not wooded. (Sites near bodies of water are acceptable).

The corporation has called in an architect to solve this problem not only because it believes he can take care of the physical requirements, but because it believes he can give the station that character which will make its functions more interesting to the public than they ordinarily are. Just as audiences have become interested in the broadcasting studios, so it is desired to build up interest in the functions carried on in the transmitting station, for, like the former, it all adds to the prestige of the station. This something, therefore, must be a distinct contribution by the designer, no matter what its manifestation, and the solution of this problem will be evaluated in part by this additional contribution.

The corporation calls on its architect, therefore, to supply these two important features, the site and some dramatic feature to attract the attention and interest of the public. It also gives him the following physical requirements which would be incorporated in an ideal 1 KW Transmitter Station.

1. THE TRANSMITTER BUILDING:

The Transmitter Room:

This space may be a room entered directly as one does a Foyer, with the transmitting equipment visible, being on display so to speak in a separate enclosure; or the transmitter room may be a separate room with ample space

around the different pieces of equipment for circulation of the public who will visit the station to see how the transmitting of radio programs is accomplished. The area containing the new 1 KW radio transmitter, which is the principal unit of equipment, will also include an operator's desk with chair, two cabinet racks of speech input equipment, one cabinet type rack of radio frequency monitoring equipment and two filing cabinets for station logs and records.

Local Studio:

A transmitter building such as this, located on the outskirts of the community, is ordinarily supplied by programs which are sent over a wire line from studios more conveniently located in the city. The use of this studio is, therefore, generally restricted to special announcements, the transmission of recorded or transcription programs, and for emergency operation in the event of failure of the city studio facilities.

Accommodations may be made for visitors to hear these broadcasts.

Shop and Parts Storage:

A small workshop is required for the maintenance of the station equipment and for the proper storage of tools and spare parts. A special display cabinet must be provided for the storage of spare vacuum tubes, preferably located in the transmitter room.

Locker and Heater Room:

This area in addition to providing toilet facilities and lockers for the operators, will also include the heating and ventilating units.

Living Quarters:

These quarters of limited size will be used by two male officials and will include the facilities of a living room, a bedroom, bath and kitchenette.

Garage:

A garage having capacity for two automobiles should be provided as a part of the building. One car will be an emergency 2-ton streamlined truck equipped with broadcasting equipment.

Toilets:

Public toilets for men and women.

2. VERTICAL RADIATOR:

A typical 1 KW Transmitter Station has a vertical radiator, tower, or antenna, 250 feet high. The antenna is either located 250 feet away from the transmitter building, or it may be erected adjacent (i.e., within 10 feet) to the transmitter building, or directly over the building, without materially impairing its efficiency. This antenna may be a guyed, uniform cross section insulated tower, or a narrow, self supporting, uniformly tapered structure with a base width not over five percent of the tower height.

3. PLOT:

A typical plot for a 1 KW Transmitter Station is approximately 500 feet square with the transmitter building located near one corner or near the midpoint of one side of the plot. However, there are innumerable arrangements possible, as long as transmitting station and antenna are located in accordance with directions above.

Power and telephone lines are preferably brought into the building underground from the property line.

All signs or other structures located on the ground should be no higher than the main building which is to be not more than two storeys high. A sign may be installed on the tower provided it does not materially alter the profile of it.

Ample parking space within the controlled boundaries of the building plot for approximately 25 cars should be provided for visitors.

Driveways and walks connecting the building with highway, and suitable landscaping are essential.

Summary of Awards:

3 Prizes

16 Honorable Mention Commended

12 Honorable Mention

99 Competitors submitted 91 Drawings

REPORT OF THE JURY

The following is quoted from the Western Electric Company's magazine "Pick-Ups" for August, 1940, in which they featured the Comparative Problem, sponsored by their Company:

"Selections were made by a five-man jury, including four prominent architects and one practicing radio engineer. The architects were: Ralph Walker, of Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith; Ely Jacques Kahn; Alfred Fellheimer, of Fellheimer and Wagner; J. Andre Fouilhoux, of Harrison and Fouilhoux; J. R. Poppele, chief engineer of station WOR, an outstanding representative of the radio industry.

Speaking for the jury, as its technical representative, Mr. Poppele said, "The work of judging the 91 drawings and models submitted in the competition proved one of the most stimulating and interesting assignments I have ever had."

According to Mr. Poppele the contestants attacked the problem from many different approaches and the results are most dramatic. "While it is true," he said, "that no one solution represents an ideal station judged from the utilitarian standards of broadcasting, it is apparent to anyone that many unique and practical ideas may have been evolved by the contestants which might well be incorporated in the design of a station. For an overall appraisal of the competition, the results show much of worth to the industry."

Other members of the jury expressed similar satisfaction with the prize winners. J. Andre Fouilhoux, for example, said: "The first prize has many qualities, simplicity and straightforwardness which are always essential in any

good architectural design. It should be inexpensive to build which will certainly appeal to clients. At the same time it will command the attention of the public in a dignified way."

Ralph Walker declared the solutions showed a great deal of ingenuity and interest in the realm of a new science, and Mr. Kahn felt that the more obvious objections were "overbalanced by virtues which were certainly towards the side of interesting effect produced by simple means." Mr. Fellheimer concurred and added, "The desired dramatic ensemble sought for by the program is obviously best obtained by a close grouping of the relatively small building structure with the tower, well illustrated in the first prize design, which although lacking in some details of plan is specially praiseworthy in this regard."

In a summarizing statement to the Institute, Otto Teegen, director of the Department of Architecture for Beaux-Arts, said, "The conclusion reached by the B.A.I.D. is that it was eminently worthwhile to have given the problem. One reason is shown by the number of competitors, schools and individuals entered. We are of the opinion that the freedom of program made the problem more interesting and that another on a similar line might be held again next year with the hope that, if there are newer and better methods of presentation they may appear. It is hoped that the endeavor of the students may have some influence on better work in radio design, and that contact with this type of problem helped the student on his way to clearer thinking."

The winning designs and other entries were placed on public display at the Rockefeller Home Center, where they were shown for two weeks. The designs were also displayed in San Francisco during the annual convention of NAB which convened August 4th.

PRIZE WINNERS

1st Prize, \$250.00—Louis Shulman, New York University
2nd Prize, \$100.00—Roger W. Flood, New York University
3rd Prize, \$50.00—Percy C. Ifill, New York University

HONORABLE MENTION COMMENDED

Herbert Glassman, Boston Architectural Club
N. J. Frey, Carnegie Institute of Technology
Carleton Richmond and Edward L. Barnes, Harvard University
John H. Anderson, Carnegie Institute of Technology
Roy S. Johnson, F. Ginsbern, and F. J. LaBianca, New York University
E. Rabinowitz, New York University
John Suydam, Pennsylvania State College
J. E. Stewart, Pennsylvania State College
William C. Renwick, Princeton University
Burket E. Graf, University of Nebraska
Darrel D. Rippeteau, University of Nebraska
Gail Palmer, University of Oklahoma
Peter Ogden, Yale University

HONORABLE MENTION

Walter W. Wilkman, Boston Architectural Club
G. Arnold, Carnegie Institute of Technology
R. L. Metcalf, Carnegie Institute of Technology
Yuji Kawamoto and Romeo Martini, Catholic University of America
R. Craven, New York University

S. Hughes, New York University
E. Post, New York University
D. Wiesinger, New York University
K. Wurster, New York University
Frank Binckley, University of Oklahoma
C. Julian Vahlberg, University of Oklahoma

A TRADE UNION CENTER

CLASS A PROBLEM VI

JURY OF AWARD—September 26, 1940

CHARLES W. BEESTON
J. GORDON CARR
ROBERT CUTLER
DONALD A. FLETCHER
ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
ROBERT ALLAN JACOBS
JEAN LABATUT

JOHN C. B. MOORE
T. R. NELSON
CHARLES L. NUTT
T. MERRILL PRENTICE
ELDREDGE SNYDER
SETH TALCOTT
OTTO TEEGEN

THE PROGRAM—*Ely Jacques Kahn, New York City*

A major trade union organization with affiliated branches throughout the country proposes to build a center where the various activities of the union will be accommodated. This particular union is that of the printing trade.

Property on the outskirts of the city is assumed to be 800 feet by 400 feet bounded on four sides by city streets with one long dimension facing south and flanking an important artery with heavy traffic leading to the city. The ground is level.

The major functions of the union are (a) administration, (b) meetings, (c) education.

Whether the designer elects to design one structure or wishes to plan a number of buildings to house the various elements, is a matter of his own choice. The object of this problem is to obtain an orderly plan with simplification of control, and a character in design which clearly expresses in a dignified way the purpose of the union.

Requirements:

A. Administration

General offices with a staff of approximately fifty persons.

- (a) Lobby.
- (b) Business Office.
- (c) Board room (thirty persons)
- (d) Committee rooms (four).
- (e) Toilets, men and women.
- (f) Restaurant with kitchen facilities to serve up to five hundred at peak times.

B. Auditorium

- (a) A Hall seating 1000 for general meetings of the union and school purposes and educational lectures.
- (b) Four committee or reception rooms.
- (c) Toilets for men and women.

C. School

General

The training of apprentices is a very important function of this union. Boys with high school education are acceptable and it is proposed to train them in the use of the various machines and services that are important in the education of a printer.

The school limits the number of students to two hundred.

Although there will be no dormitories, the students will have access to the general dining room.

Specific requirements of the school are:

- (a) Entrance vestibule with administrative control office adjacent.
- (b) Exhibition hall of moderate size for collection of fine printing, exhibition of student work and special displays.
- (c) Two large printing shops approximately 40 x 200 feet each in which active machines will be installed.
- (d) Supply rooms for paper and other material required in the printing shop.
- (e) Six class rooms to accommodate twenty students each.
- (f) Two conference rooms.
- (g) School offices. One room for principal 20 x 20 feet; one room for assistant 20 x 20 feet. Eight rooms for teachers each 15 x 20 feet. Toilet rooms for staff.
- (h) General library to house ten thousand books.
- (i) Two Drawing studios containing casts, model stands, and model dressing room.
- (j) Toilets, showers, and lockers for students.
- (k) Two tennis courts so arranged that they have reasonable access to school and shower facilities.
- (l) Power plant and general supply office.

It is important to centralize control, permit access to the administration, auditorium and school without interference one from the other, so that each can function independently. Various elements may be placed on upper floor or floors or in basement if desired.

The property not covered with buildings should be attractively landscaped.

Summary of Awards:

2 Second Medals	5 No Awards
2 Mention	9 Total Submitted

REPORT OF THE JURY—Charles L. Nutt

The selection of the subject by the author, Ely Jacques Kahn, is an extremely timely one, particularly in view of the fact that the Federal government has within the past few years been active in fostering organizations of all classes of labor and trades. This type of project perhaps at the moment is a paper one but before the student is many years older such projects will become realities.

The members of the Jury have the following general criticism to offer:

1. The buildings were not well disposed on the plot in most instances, and thus made a poor relation of both plan and elevation to the large plot.

2. Disappointment was expressed by the Jury that more of the students did not take advantage of the spaciousness of the plot in opening out the dining room and auditorium in such a way as to take advantage of the outdoors. It is easily conceivable that meetings and dinners will take place in warm weather when this would be both advantageous and pleasant.

3. Although it was not specifically mentioned in the

program one might assume that, since this plot is on a main highway, buildings located on a site of this size should have had more thought given to day-to-day parking.

4. Auditorium and dining room, which are to be used by both student body and general users of the building, were often badly planned in a way which created bad traffic situations.

5. To plan a restaurant for 500 in the basement was considered bad.

6. The Jury wishes to caution the students on being more careful in relating size of spaces to their use. In many instances the size indicated was only half large enough for its purpose.

Problem submitted by F. G. Schneider, Cleveland School of Architecture, W. R. U.—Plan well arranged on plot; all activities in general properly related; good character in elevation; but at times of larger meetings those attending would have to traverse the entire building, in bad weather, in order to get to the auditorium.

Problem by T. E. Garner, Georgia School of Technology.—Relation of plan to plot criticized by Jury, arrangement of dining room and auditorium good. All services good, driveway arrangement criticized by Jury as causing confusion in motor circulation. Elevation very good character.

A MOVIE THEATRE

CLASS B PROBLEM VI

JURY OF AWARD—September 26, 1940

CHARLES W. BEESTON
J. GORDON CARR
ROBERT CUTLER
DONALD A. FLETCHER
ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
ROBERT ALLAN JACOBS
JEAN LABATUT

JOHN C. B. MOORE
T. R. NELSON
CHARLES L. NUTT
T. MERRILL PRENTICE
ELDRIDGE SNYDER
SETH TALCOTT
OTTO TEEGEN

THE PROGRAM—L. Andrew Reinhard, New York City

In a small city a corporation proposing to build and operate a "Movie Theatre," has acquired in a retail section a plot of land 150 feet wide and 160 feet deep. The plot is an interior lot running through from a major shopping street to an alley. The value of the land, taxes, etc., makes it profitable to develop, in connection with this theatre, shops with basements along part of the street front. It is the intent of this problem to design the facade and interior, involving circulation, sight lines, and decoration.

Requirements:

Total seating capacity 1,000 persons.

Stage, orchestra pit and two dressing rooms, the latter may be used on special occasions.

Ticket office.

Manager's office.

Lobby, foyer and lounge.

Smoking room, powder room, and toilets.

Projection room and dependencies.

Stairs, including necessary exit stairs and exits. (Use local code.)

Summary of Awards:

2 First Mention	9 No Award
11 Mention	22 Total Submitted

REPORT OF THE JURY—Seth Talcott

The results of this problem were, in general, very good. The Jury thought that most of the competitors placed too much emphasis on delivery to the shops from the alley, at the expense of rentable area. It was pointed out that many shops in locations such as this receive deliveries direct from the street, or through the basement. A feature that was generally neglected was connection of one of the shops to the Theatre Entrance, to attract the audience as it left the theatre.

D. F. Fisher, University of Pennsylvania, presented a well proportioned plan, auditorium with good sight angles, good shops. The ingenious idea of using a shadow-screen display on the street was much admired.

J. Harris, Georgia School of Technology: plan was extremely simple and direct, had a good foyer, good seating arrangement. He made the most of high class shops adequately serviced from the alley.

W. H. Evins, Georgia School of Technology, presented an interesting scheme with unusually good lobby and stairs to balcony. A connection of one of the stores to the lobby would have improved the scheme.

A VILLAGE RAILROAD STATION

CLASS C PROBLEM VI

JURY OF AWARD—September 26, 1940

CHARLES W. BEESTON
J. GORDON CARR
ROBERT CUTLER
DONALD A. FLETCHER
ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
ROBERT ALLAN JACOBS
JEAN LABATUT

JOHN C. B. MOORE
T. R. NELSON
CHARLES L. NUTT
T. MERRILL PRENTICE
ELDRIDGE SNYDER
SETH TALCOTT
OTTO TEEGEN

THE PROGRAM—Hugh L. Stubbins, Boston, Mass.

A railroad company proposes to rebuild one of its stations in a progressive small town. The present station, as in so many of these little towns, is inefficient, unattractive and not at all in keeping with the smartness and comfort of present-day rail transportation, and will be demolished.

The town selected has recently developed a green belt consisting of trees and grass, which extend 100 feet on either side from the center line of the single line track which runs in an East-West direction through the town. The site for the new station is a level portion of the 100 foot strip on the South side of the railroad. It is 230 feet long and is bounded on the South by "A" Street which is 40 feet wide. "B" Street, which is 50 feet wide, runs North and South perpendicular to "A" Street and terminates at that point. The axis of "B" Street is 80 feet West of the Eastern boundary of the lot.

Requirements:

- A. Waiting room approximately 2,000 sq. ft.
Directly accessible to the waiting room, there should be:
 - 1. A ticket office, 100 sq. ft.
 - 2. A telegraph office, 100 sq. ft.
 - 3. A news stand.
 - 4. Toilets for men and women.
- B. Baggage room, 1,600 sq. ft. with platform for two tracks.
 - 1. Railway express office, 150 sq. ft.
 - 2. Mail clerks room, 150 sq. ft.
- C. Covered platform on station side of track.

Adequate parking space for automobiles and taxis is most essential and must be provided.

There will be no overpass at the station.

Particular attention should be given to the study of circulation. The movement of baggage and express should not conflict with that of the public.

Summary of Awards:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 First Mention Placed | 7 Half Mention |
| 3 First Mention | 7 No Award |
| 4 Mention | 23 Drawings Submitted |

REPORT OF THE JURY—Eldredge Snyder

Within the limits of the property set by the program, it seems to me the three major elements are:

1. The passenger room
2. The baggage room
3. The parking space

These three elements shall express a direct circulation from the street to the train platform and vice versa.

The first important consideration is that the street from the village which approaches the railroad track at right angles is the more important street. The flow of traffic along this street toward the station should be able to pass directly across the secondary street and swing to the left to reach the station entrance platform.

The parking and baggage entrance is secondary and should be so placed that it will not interrupt the main flow to and from the station entrance.

Within the building the ticket office shall be located between the passenger and baggage room and shall also have a view of the platform. Observation and control is important, since a ticket agent is the chief function of a village railroad station. The minor requirements such as the newspaper concessions, men's and women's wash rooms, telephones, express clerk's office, etc., shall be conveniently located, but not in the flow of traffic.

The exterior design shall express a building which is public and open in all weather at all hours of the day and night. It follows that it shall be comfortable, spacious and amply lighted by well-placed windows.

J. B. Blackman, Georgia School of Technology, was awarded a First Mention Placed. The major elements were all soundly disposed and well defined and the minor elements were well located out of the flow of traffic and yet convenient. His elevation was simple and in good scale. His covering of the landing platforms were well thought out. Although the wing wall separating the passenger entrance from the baggage platform was criticized, this space could have been improved with more study.

C. D. Paschal, Georgia School of Technology, presented a fine simple plan with the traffic well thought out. The washrooms could have been better located, but the elevation was simple in form. The windows too could have been a little larger to compensate for the comparatively low ceiling throughout.

J. R. Johnstone, Jr., Georgia School of Technology, had a well presented and straightforward plan which lacked, however, the two qualities which brought the higher awards, namely, access to the railroad platform other than through the building and ample parking facilities. The general control within the station was good. The elevation was expressive and the section fine.

J. J. Sherer, University of Notre Dame, presented a simple plan which caught the eye of the Jury. The major elements are well disposed. Location of the ticket office was criticized, since the Jury was of the opinion it would be better located in the central part of the building. The elevation was dignified, expressing a comforta-

bly proportioned waiting room with a high ceiling. The skylight over the baggage room which compensates for the lack of windows would be impractical in a climate where snow was present during the Winter months and even in the South where uncontrolled sunlight would be undesirable.

H. W. Aiken, Georgia School of Technology, presented an elevation which many of the Jury considered to be the best submitted. It was charming, fresh and in fine

character. Unfortunately, the plan fell down in the over-emphasis of the approach to the baggage room, to the detriment of the parking space. The plan would also have been better if there had been no wall between the terrace and the street.

In conclusion mention should be made of the general inadequacy of the clocks shown on the exterior of some of the structures, which were not the true form of a clock and certainly not the proper ones for a railroad station.

A FLEMISH CARILLON TOWER

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM IV

JURY OF AWARD—September 26, 1940

J. GORDON CARR
ROBERT CUTLER
JEAN LABATUT
JOHN C. B. MOORE

ROBERT ALLAN JACOBS
T. MERRILL PRENTICE
SETH TALCOTT
OTTO TEEGEN

THE PROGRAM—L. Bancel LaFarge, New York City

Flemish commercial expansion of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries enabled these good citizens to thrive. Their cities rivalled each other in the splendor of beautiful Town Halls and Cloth Guild Halls, whose main feature was a belfry (Beffroi), rising to a height of 300 to 400 feet as if to challenge the might of the neighboring Cathedral town. Occasionally these belfries stood unattached in the Market Square.

The famous Belfry of Bruges, founded in 1291, contains an elaborate set of chimes. It was formerly sur-

mounted by a dragon, supposedly brought back from Constantinople by the Crusaders; this was taken away in 1382 by the men of Ghent and now adorns the Belfry of that city.

The subject of this problem is such a Belfry, standing free in a Flemish market square, and not exceeding 300 feet in height.

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Summary of Awards:

1 Second Medal
1 Mention

1 No Award
3 Drawings Submitted

A SMALL BAR ROOM IN A DECORATORS' CLUB

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN IV

JURY OF AWARD—September 26, 1940

J. GORDON CARR
ROBERT CUTLER
ROBERT ALLAN JACOBS

HAROLD RAMBUSCH
OTTO TEEGEN

THE PROGRAM—Nancy V. McClelland, New York City

A group of decorators has purchased a modest city dwelling and made it over into a clubhouse. There is a restaurant where luncheons and dinners are served and adjoining the restaurant is a small room which it has been decided to transform into a bar room.

This room measures 12 feet by 15 feet with a 10 foot ceiling. There is a fireplace on one long side and a door to the hallway on a short side of the room. These are the only openings, with the exception of a small door leading to the service quarters and adjacent to the bar which can be located where desired.

The room must be entirely artificially lighted, since there are no windows. Provision should be made for air conditioning. The room is to be designed as a comfortable

and inviting place where club members and their friends may stop in, sit and visit, and relax after a busy day. Since many of the club members are artists and designers of note, it is suggested that a decoration for the walls be planned and executed which will express the gay mood of the room and the taste and creative abilities of the members.

The bar, the seating arrangements, the color, the materials and the lighting of this little room are all important.

Summary of Awards:

1 Mention

2 Total Submitted

1 Half Mention

REPORT OF THE JURY—Robert Allan Jacobs

Only two problems submitted for this problem and the Jury felt that both competitors failed to meet the possibilities which the program offered. The Jury also thought that perhaps the program was too advanced for an elementary problem.

The Mention was given to R. S. Korson, University of Pennsylvania, for two reasons: the plan was a very workable one with a good furniture arrangement, and the

service door entered behind the service bar. The wall decoration was rather light and delicate in spirit and was merely a suggestion of what might be done. It was brought out here that in designing such a bar for a group of artists, that any definite mural decoration might be argued by a Club Committee and hence the suggestion of some simple decoration might please the whole membership. For a bar to be done in a gay manner, the color in itself was considered rather funereal, but if viewed in the light of a color scheme, it was perfectly satisfactory.

The plan of F. Wehrle of New York City received a Half

Mention and was criticized because half of the room would not lend itself to the furniture arrangement, and because the settee was brought right up to the side of the bar, thus blocking the available standing space at the bar. It was thought by the Jury, that the decorations were almost anything that might have been copied from a book. The Half Mention was given purely on the basis of the fact that the program asked "that the decoration for the walls be planned and executed to express a gay mood for the room and the taste and creative abilities of the members." However, the competitor made a sincere attempt to capture such a mood.

AN OUTDOOR-INDOOR LIVING SPACE AND POOL

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN IV

JURY OF AWARD—September 26, 1940

J. GORDON CARR
ROBERT CUTLER
ROBERT ALLAN JACOBS

HAROLD RAMBUSCH
OTTO TEEGEN

THE PROGRAM—C. Clark Zantzinger, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Since high winds and cool weather can detract from the continual enjoyment of an isolated swimming pool of either private or commercial nature, some designers have concluded that it is advisable to place pools close to lounging spaces which, together with flanking "Shields," will protect the bathers. Such shields can take various forms, varying from a row of bath houses, arcades or colonnades, or a simple wall, to a more contemporary interpretation where glass or plastics form the structural barrier.

Some such treatment gives a pool all the advantages of an indoor pool with none of the disadvantages of the outdoor type, and at the same time the shield, being a functional unit, gives the designer an opportunity of making a pleasant transition from the confines of the building to the spaciousness of the outdoors.

A winter sports club of restricted and wealthy clientele, made up of people having a discriminating appreciation of artistic endeavor, have built a club house on a mountain site where warm springs have recently been discovered. The club feels that these springs could be a source of enjoyment for its membership and therefore proposes building an addition to the club house in the form of an outdoor-indoor living space and pool.

The living space will have its long axis running east and west with the south side completely open to the south overlooking the pool and a splendid view beyond. It will be used by swimmers after bathing and spectators to whom light refreshments and drinks can be served.

The living space shall have a fireplace, a bar, two service entrances, and an entrance for the membership, all to be disposed in the walls at the option of the designer and appropriately treated.

The pool, two feet below the level of the living space,

shall be reached by steps which shall be protected by a pent, and it shall be surrounded with a 12-foot terrace. Its east and west ends shall be protected by "Shields" which shall form part of the decorative scheme.

Dimensions—Living space: 28 feet by 70 feet, height 14 to 16 feet. Pool: 26 feet by 46 feet.

Summary of Awards:

1 Second Medal	1 Half Mention
1 First Mention	5 No Award
4 Mention	10 Total Submitted

REPORT OF THE JURY—Robert W. Cutler

The Jury was unanimous in the opinion that the program was well written. Generally the problems were well thought through. The suggested use of plastics or glass to form the flanking shield afforded excellent opportunity to those students who visualized the advantages of either the East or West views.

There was a bad attempt on the part of some to create a rather lush night-clubby effect. The use of contemporary metal and bentwood forms of furniture completely alien to the setting proved a pitfall for others.

The problem of William Hajjar, Carnegie Institute of Technology, which was awarded the second medal, led the contenders with its fine presentation, good color and use of materials for decorative treatment. Special emphasis was accredited the indoor-outdoor atmosphere through excellent use of glass. Sheet glass, set in metal dividing bars formed a vestibule at the "members' entrance." Floor to ceiling glass separated the living space from the pool area. Further, glass shielded the bather on the West, also enhancing the vista in that direction. Bath houses shielded the bather from the wind on the East. The very decorative central fireplace would be most inviting. Several problems made use of this same idea.

The first mention problem of C. G. Anderson, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, did not compose as well. The Jury did not feel the necessity of dividing the living area. However, excellent judgment in the decorative use of various material in furniture and wall treatment received favorable comment.

REPORT OF AWARDS

A 1000 Watt Broadcast Transmitter Station

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPETITION—91 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF JUNE 11 AND 12, 1940

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:
No Award: 7

BOSTON ARCHITECTURAL CLUB:
Honorable Mention Commended: H. Glassman
Honorable Mention: W. W. Wilkman
No Award: 3

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:
Honorable Mention Commended: J. H. Anderson,
N. J. Frey
Honorable Mention: G. Arnold, R. L. Metcalf
No Award: 7

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
Honorable Mention: N. Kawamoto, R. Martini

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY:
No Award: 2

DREXEL INSTITUTE:
No Award: 1

HARVARD UNIVERSITY:
Honorable Mention Commended: C. Richmond, E. L. Barnes

MIAMI UNIVERSITY:
No Award: 2

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY:
First Prize: L. Shulman
Second Prize: R. Flood
Third Prize: P. Ifill
Honorable Mention Commended: F. Ginsbern, R. S. Johnson, F. J. LaBianca, E. Rabinowitz
Honorable Mention: R. Craven, S. Hughes, E. Post, D. Wiesinger, K. Wurster
No Award: 10

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
No Award: 1

PASADENA JUNIOR COLLEGE:
No Award: 4

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE:
Honorable Mention Commended: J. Suydam, J. E. Stewart
No Award: 1

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
Honorable Mention Commended: W. C. Renwick
No Award: 1

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT SOCIETY ATELIER:
No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA:
Honorable Mention Commended: B. E. Graf, D. D. Rippeteau
No Award: 3

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE:
No Award: 6

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:
Honorable Mention Commended: G. Palmer
Honorable Mention: F. Binckley, C. J. Vahlberg
No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:
No Award: 17

YALE UNIVERSITY:
Honorable Mention Commended: P. Ogden
No Award: 1

Department of Architecture

A Trade Union Center

CLASS A PROBLEM VI—9 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1940

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.
Second Medal: F. G. Schneider
No Award: 1

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
Second Medal: T. E. Garner

ATELIER McCaughey, Chicago:
No Award: 1

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:
Mention: B. A. Bond
No Award: 1

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:
Mention: E. A. Moulthrop

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:
No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:
No Award: 1

A Movie Theatre

CLASS B PROBLEM VI—22 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1940

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:
Mention: B. Kellenyi
No Award: 3

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.
Mention: R. D. Harley, J. A. Rode, Jr.
No Award: 1

ATELIER DENVER:
Mention: C. J. Betts

ATELIER DUCKETT, WASHINGTON, D. C.:
No Award: 1

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:
First Mention: J. L. Harris
Mention: J. H. Humphrey, Jr., W. H. Evins

JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE:

No Award: 1

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

No Award: 2

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY:

Mention: F. A. Fletcher, Jr.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS:

Mention: R. M. Wright

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Mention: W. H. Wilson

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

First Mention: D. D. Fisher

Mention: D. J. Mangiamele, C. P. Grow

A Village Railroad Station

CLASS C PROBLEM VI—23 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1940

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA:

No Award: 1

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.

Half Mention: W. W. Culver, R. C. Pfahl

No Award: 3

ATELIER GAUDREAU, BALTIMORE, MD.:

Mention: A. Asche, M. C. Cunningham

Half Mention: L. T. Mullen

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY:

First Mention Placed: J. B. Blackman, C. D. Paschal

First Mention: H. W. Aiken, J. R. Johnstone, Jr.

Mention: R. Amiguet

Half Mention: E. T. Richardson

PORTLAND ARCHITECTURAL CLUB, WASH.:

No Award: 1

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB:

Mention: J. R. Oyarzo

Half Mention: G. G. Holt

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME:

First Mention: J. J. Sherer

No Award: 2

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Half Mention: C. J. Baker, Jr.

UNAFFILIATED:

CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS:

Half Mention: A. Kelm

A Flemish Carillon Tower

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM IV—3 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1940

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, W.R.U.

Second Medal: J. A. Dalton

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

Mention: J. H. Hudson

No Award: 1

A Small Bar Room in a Decorators' Club

ELEMENTARY INTERIOR DESIGN IV—2 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1940

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Mention: R. S. Korson

UNAFFILIATED:

NEW YORK CITY:

Half Mention: F. Wehrle

An Outdoor-Indoor Living Space and Pool

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN IV—10 DRAWINGS SUBMITTED
JUDGMENT OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1940

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

Second Medal: A. W. Hajjar

Mention: R. M. Novak

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:

First Mention: C. G. Andrews

Mention: S. B. Wheeler

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA:

Mention: F. W. Binckley

No Award: 1

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Mention: D. Benzinger

Half Mention: P. M. Weil

No Award: 2

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Advice has been received of the merger of the Armour Institute of Technology and the Lewis Institute, in Chicago. The new consolidation will be known as the Illinois Institute of Technology.

CORRECTION OF DATE OF THE CLASS A V SKETCH

The Class A V Sketch of 1940-1941 "A Movie Theatre Marquee" will be issued April 26th, 1941. The date appearing in the Circular of Information (April 19th) is incorrect.

CORRECTION OF CALENDAR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MURAL DECORATION

School Year 1940-1941

Program	Issued	Submission	Judgment
I	October 7	December 9	December 23
II	December 9	January 27	February 10
III	January 27	March 24	April 7
IV	March 24	May 12	May 26



FIRST PRIZE, WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.—L. SHULMAN

COMPARATIVE PROBLEM — A 1000 WATT BROADCAST TRANSMITTER STATION

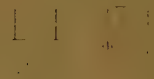


THIRD PRIZE, WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC. — P. C. IFILL

ARCHAEOLOGY PROBLEM IV — A FLEMISH CARILLON TOWER (below)

SECOND MEDAL — J. A. DALTON





second floor



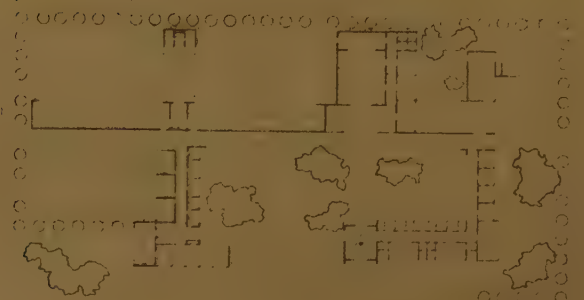
ground floor plan

SECOND MEDAL — T. E. GARNER

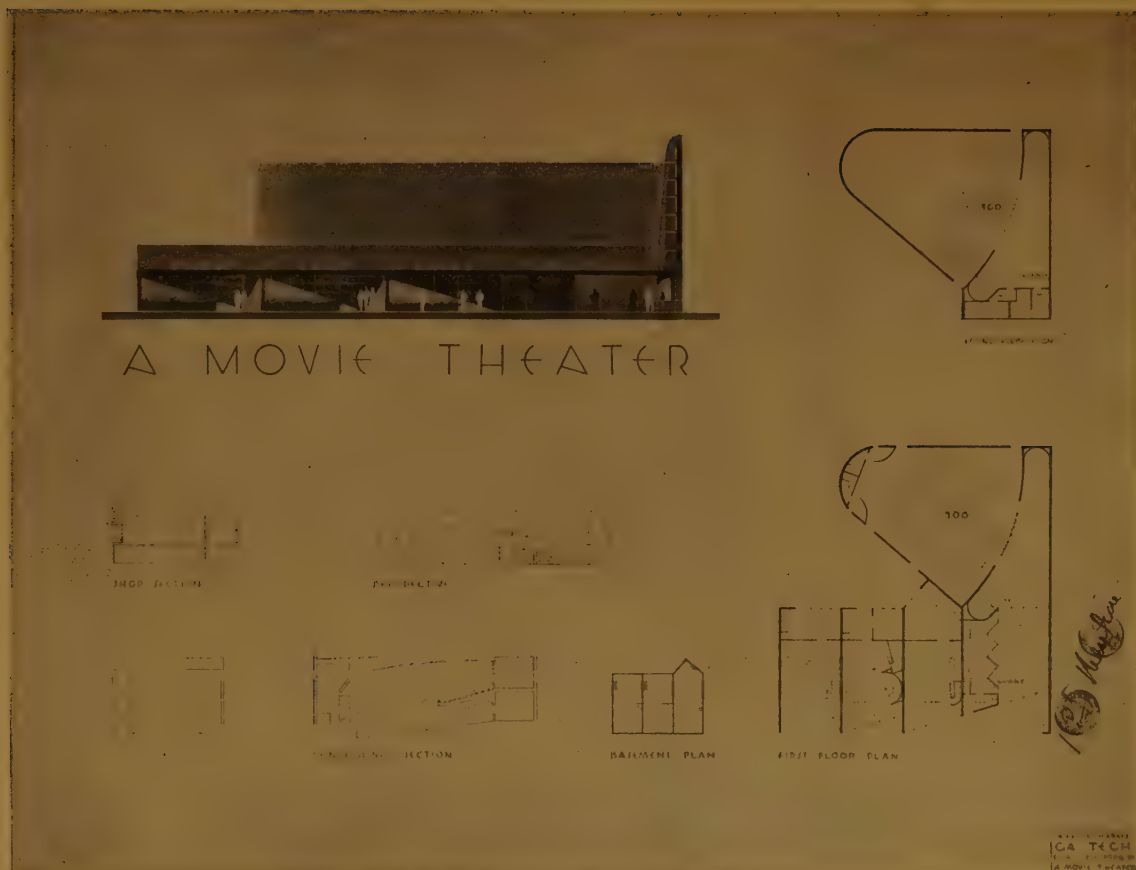
SECOND MEDAL — T. E. GARNER

CLASS A PROBLEM VI — A TRADE UNION CENTER

SECOND MEDAL — F. SCHNEIDER



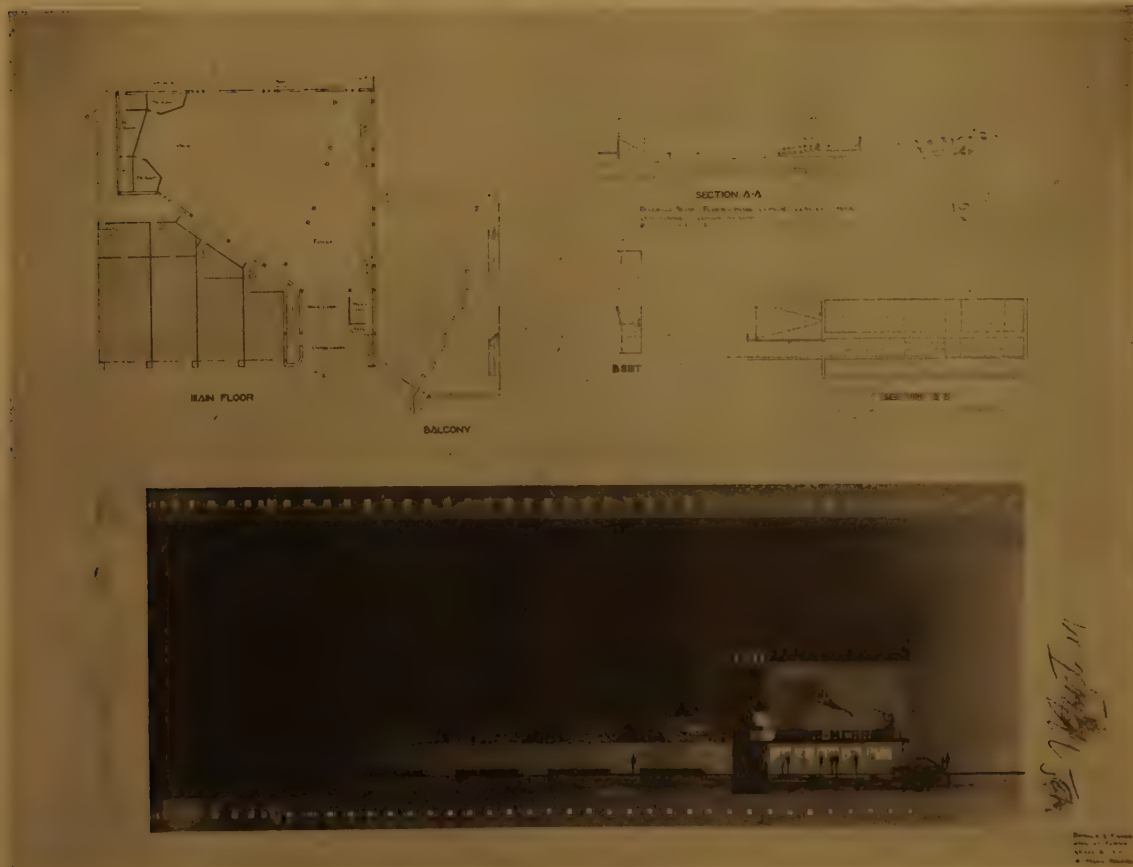
SECOND MEDAL — F. SCHNEIDER



FIRST MENTION — J. L. HARRIS

CLASS B PROBLEM VI — A MOVIE THEATRE

FIRST MENTION — D. D. FISHER



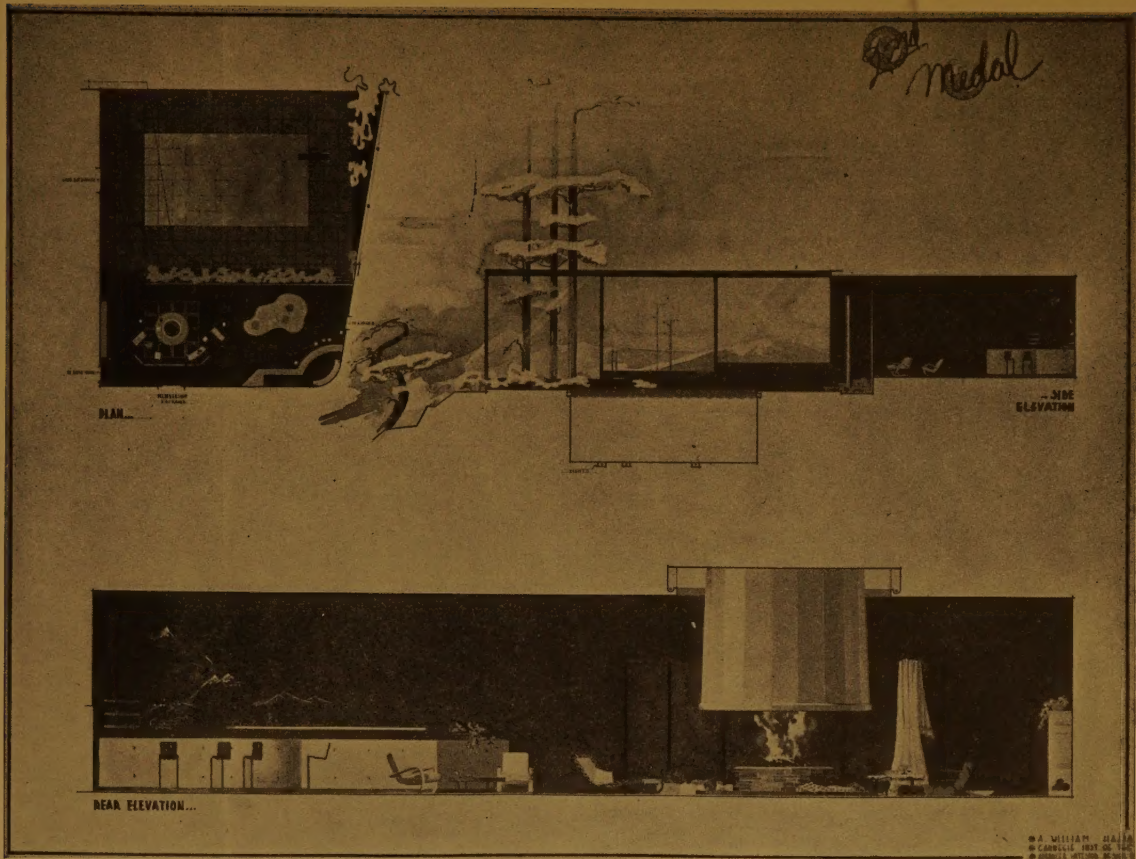


FIRST MENTION PLACED — C. D. PASCHAL

CLASS C PROBLEM VI — A VILLAGE RAILROAD STATION

FIRST MENTION PLACED — J. B. BLACKMAN





SECOND MEDAL — A. W. HAJJAR

ADVANCED INTERIOR DESIGN IV — AN OUTDOOR-INDOOR LIVING SPACE AND POOL

FIRST MENTION — C. G. ANDREWS



